## CLAIM AMENDMENTS

(Currently Amended) A method of obtaining genetically altered primate pluripotent-stem (pPS) cells or progeny thereof, comprising:

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- a) providing a composition of pPS cells essentially free of feeder cells; and
- b) transferring a polynucleotide into pPS cells in the composition
- A method for producing genetically altered human embryonic stem cells, comprising:
- a) obtaining a culture comprising human embryonic stem cells proliferating on an extracellular matrix instead of feeder cells; and
- b) transfecting at least some of the cells in the composition with a polynucleotide, thereby producing genetically altered stem cells that are undifferentiated.
- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising preferentially selecting cells that have been genetically altered with the polynucleotide.
- (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the hPS <u>human embryonic stem</u> cells are cultured in an environment comprising extracellular matrix components and a conditioned medium produced by collecting medium from a culture of feeder cells.

## 4. CANCELLED

- (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a protein encoding region operably linked to a promoter that promotes transcription of the encoding region in an undifferentiated pPS embryonic stem cell.
- (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide is selected from the group consisting of an adenoviral vector, a retroviral vector, and a DNA plasmid complexed with positively charged lipid.
- 7. CANCELLED

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- 8. (Currently Amended) An-undifferentiated human plunpetent-stom (hPS) cell genetically altered with a polynucleotide
  - A cell population comprising undifferentiated human embryonic stem cells, some of which have been genetically altered, wherein the population consists essentially of human cells.
- (Currently Amended) A stably transfected undifferentiated human pluripotent stem cells
   A cell population comprising undifferentiated human embryonic stem cells, some of which have been stably transfected, wherein the population consists essentially of human cells.
- 10. (Currently Amended) A population of primate pluripotent stem (pPS) cells, in which at least 25% of the undifferentiated pPS cells have been transfected with a polynucleotide, or are the progeny of such cells that have inherited the polynucleotide. A cell population comprising undifferentiated human embryonic stem cells, of which at least 25% have been genetically altered, wherein the population consists essentially of human cells.
- 11. (Currently Amended) A population of method for producing genetically altered differentiated cells, obtained by comprising differentiating the cells of claim 10.
- 12. CANCELLED
- 13. (New) The cell population of claim 10, in which at least 90% of the undifferentiated pPS cells have been genetically altered.
- 14. (New) The cell population of claim 9, in which at least 25% of the undifferentiated pPS cells have been stably transfected.
- 15. (New) The cell population of claim 9, in which at least 90% of the undifferentiated pPS cells have been stably transfected.
- 16. (New) A method for producing genetically altered differentiated cells, comprising differentiating the cells of claim 9.
- 17. (New) A method for producing genetically altered differentiated cells, comprising:
  - a) obtaining a culture comprising human embryonic stem cells proliferating on an extracellular matrix instead of feeder cells;
  - b) transfecting at least some of the cells in the composition with a polynucleotide, thereby producing genetically altered cells; and
    - c) causing the genetically altered cells to differentiate.

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- 18. (New) The method of claim 8, whereby the genetically altered cells are differentiated into neural cells.
- 19. (New) The method of claim 8, whereby the genetically altered cells are differentiated into hepatocytes.
- 20. (New) The method of claim 17, whereby the genetically altered cells are differentiated into neural cells.
- 21. (New) The method of claim 17, whereby the genetically altered cells are differentiated into hepatocytes.
- 22. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide encodes a drug resistance gene.
- 23. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein the selecting comprises culturing the cells in the presence of a drug to which genetically altered cells in the population are resistant.